

Research Article

Examining the Inhibiting Factors of Establishment Management Information Systems among Managers and Supervisors of Social Security Organization of Kerman Province in 2015

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ABSTRACT

The aim of present research is to investigate the inhibiting factors of MIS establishment in social security organization. Statistical populations in present research are 120 persons of managers and supervisors of social security organization of Kerman province. Sampling method of present research is based on simple randomly method and by using Cochran formula the sample size is equal 91 people. Data for this study were collected by using a questionnaire that its reliability had been tested. Validity and Cronbach's alpha coefficient were used to determine the validity and reliability of questionnaire, the coefficient of the questionnaire of implementation factors of MIS establishment was calculated about 0/85. The results of the study showed that among nine hypotheses of the research, five of them were confirmed. Five variables such as educational factors, economical factors, structural factors, environmental factors and personal factors had a positive and significant correlation with the nonestablishment of management information systems. Consequently, nonestablishment of management information systems can be managed by improving educational factors, economical factors, structural factors, environmental factors and personal factors. The results of multiple linear regressions also revealed all five affecting variables in Pearson correlation test have had a positive and significant impact on nonestablishment of management information systems and generally given to the significant of model and coefficients of standardized regression (beta), educational factors were introduced as the most important influencing factor on nonestablishment of management information systems.

Keywords: informational systems, management information system, inhibiting factors of establishment of management information systems.

INTRODUCTION

Today's organizations in information age have an activity and compete together and information has been become a key source of information in most organization. In fact, the competitive basis has been changed from visible information to nonvisible information (Khajavi and Etemadi Joryani 2010). In recent years managers have paid more attention to information management. Firstly, due to the complexity of business conditions and secondly, because of many capabilities are achieved by computer technology.

If information space of an organization be more precise, more transparent, more consistent and more systematic; the organization would better achieved its goals. All organizations in the world need information systems which are suit to their needs and organizational structure and of course, this fact that information systems are properly used is also very important because a lot of investments have been done for it and the domestic and foreign effects of it shall be considered. Using reliable information systems

will help organizations to reach optimal point, because effective use of this tool leading to cognition of competitors and other competitive advantages (Mallian, 2004).

The use of management information systems in order to accelerate administrative operations and fast and affordable offers of services and products of organizations has caused these systems widely applied in developed countries. (Ebrahimi Nejad and Hosein Zadeh, 2009). The management information system includes the integrated system is designed and prepared to support of planning affairs and operation's control of an organization. This system by providing information from the past, present, and future

about internal organization operation and external knowledge, it provides the necessary intelligence support of decision making process in organization (Beheshtian and Abolhasani, 2005). The information is also collected and processed by it and finally gives structure to them and retrieve them when needed and help managers in decision-making (Cin, 1990).

Today information is winning card of large commercial companies. Since the manual and usual method of data collection is impossible for large multinational companies, they have turned to use information systems (Mc Leoid, 1999). Acceptance of computer-based information systems will create major changes in performance of people's duties and through the tools of such systems a revolution will be happened in the processes of an organization (Chang et al., 2004 and Hunter et al., 2003).

By using the concept of MIS in organizations, applied programs can be used with the aim to support managers. Not only managers, but there were also expert personnel and users outside the organization who had also used of it. Management information systems is a system that undertakes the collection, control and refining of required data of organization and by applying the appropriate methods of any organization delivered to the managers at different levels the refined information in order to decision, planning and

control of all processes. Based on the results of researches, in applying information systems, there are barriers and risks which must be considered by managers and system designers. The main obstacles and problems are users' resistance, high costs, long term and lacks of proper management. Implementation of information systems in organizations are faced with many problems. For this reason, the operation of such projects faces with a high failure rate. Implementation of information systems practically means the performance of the process of changing in organization and management should pay attention not only to the complexity of large systems project but also successfulness in estimating the cost and time of implementation of these systems (Arabmazar Yazdi et al., 2007). Today, by increasing growth of Information Technology and its effect on increasing the productivity of public and private organizations throughout the world and global movement towards the use of different types of information systems especially management information system, caused our country is moving in the direction of this movement, therefore given to what has been said, the purpose of this research is to investigate inhibiting factors of the establishment of MIS in social security organization.

Research literature

Management information system

Preparing management to access to a regular, complete, accurate and flexible informational collection depends on providing a comprehensive, complete and integrated collection of systems and mechanisms that refers to it as the management information system (Hassanzade et al., 2014). Information systems in the organization are studied by informational systems and management information system in the organization. Informational system is a system consists of a network of communication channel that are used in the organization. Informational systems are systems that their duties are storing

data, processing them within the framework of the informational objectives of the institute and providing necessary information for economic decisions are designed to be deployed in organizations with the participation of managers and analysts and system designers who have adequate knowledge of computer technology (Mostajeran, 2001).

Management information system is a system which collects environmental data and records the exchanges data and organizational operation and then they are filtered, organized and selected by it and is offered to managers as information and provides tools for managers to produce the required data (Moordick and Manson, 1986).

Management information system is an official system in organization that provides necessary reports for managers' decisions processing at different management levels. In a simple word an informational system is a system to accept the information data as a raw material and through one or more converting process, produce of information acts as a production and includes subsequent functional elements related to the organization and its environment: receiving (document), registration, audit (process), transport, storage, retrieval, presentation, etc.

Today by rapid growing of information technology and its significant impact on increasing the productivity of public and private organizations throughout the world has caused global movement towards the use of different types of information systems particularly management information system. This movement has faced inside the country with a lot of changes, successes, failures, challenges and resistance. Many public and private organizations have been using of management information system as a good tool of management and effective in decision-making and more organizations in this process have not had benefit of it (Edwards, 2002).

Collecting and manipulating data and information is done by components of the information system. These components include the hardware, software,

people, telecommunication systems and data. Activities in this area are as follows: data input, data processing to information, data storage and information and production of outputs such as management reports.

These systems provide a general framework that other information systems is suited with each other based on it. It has become clear during time that the concept of implementing a fully integrated system unit is difficult. The reality is that an integrated system does not mean a single and homogeneous structure but rather it means that its components are based on a general pattern. Management information system is now seen as a federation of subsystems, is designed and executed when is needed but they are match with the general plan, standards and procedures of management information system. Therefore, instead of a single and general management information system, the organization may have a large number of related information systems to provide management needs at different levels in different ways. Experience shows that a fully integrated system is impossible. There are many factors must be considered simultaneously and together and maintenance of such problem is difficult. For this reason, management information systems are mostly designed sectional. And integration applies only in cases where it is necessary. In summary, management information systems provide a basis for integrating of organizational information processes (Davis and Olson, 1985).

Management information system means managing based on information, according to the researchers to manage in the 21st century two factors should not be ignored: 1-

Strategy of competition; and 2- Reducing costs which is a policy of export competition. For applying these two strategies is necessary to consider information systems based on information and communication technologies. Today's Managers are faced with the mass information. The information that must be processed as data system and must be

understandable and distinguishable and maintainable and retrievable. On the other hand management systems and control tools have been changed over time. These changes can be stated in four general areas: 1- The traditional control 2- bureaucratic control 3- charismatic control 4- informatics control

In feudal traditional structure control was perceived and applied through tradition, control authorities were transferred to the next generation traditionally and hereditary and society also accepted and embraced this type of controlling structure because it was tradition. In charismatic situation control was applied through a relationship between leader and followers. In this situation, the charismatic leaders chose action way and their followers also followed them because they believed them. In bureaucracy, control was embedded in organizational structure, the structure which was based on rules and regulations and it was impersonal and it was liable to be followed. In infocracy control is used through the software. The collections of sciences and specialized knowledges have been grown and any kind of information through electronic networks can be achieved by infocracy. The expert systems are used by it and are equipped with all specialized and professional knowledges (Zahedi, 2001).

Management information system is an integrated system including the user and machine to provide information to support operation, management and decision making in organization. Computer's hardware and software, directions and instructions, models for analysis, planning, control and decision-making and a database are used by this system (Davis and Olson, 1985). Management information systems have the following characteristics:

Comprehensive and integrated: This means that management system should be able to accelerates for a lot of users the possibility to use a database or informational bank.

Computer-based: It means that systems should be computerized because today organizations are faced with a great deal of information and this

information need to be processed and there is consistency between the data and their accuracy and validity. **User-machine:** In new informational systems there must be interaction between user and machine. These systems are called user-familiar.

Design and implementation of a strategic system, requires the allocation of resources at high level to that system. This usually lasts between 3 to 5 years. Indeed, this process is very similar to the allocation of resources to other strategic activities such as development of production, real estate development, market's research and technology of production. Design and implementation are done by most organizations based on organizational needs, a situation in which the system located and users' feedback (James, 2008). From the view of Stives and his colleagues, life cycle of information systems consist of six steps that include:

First step: is to make decisions and acceptance of informational system;

Second step: obtaining informational system;

Third step: implementing and executing the informational system;

Fourth step: applying and maintenance of information system;

Fifth step: gradual improvement of information system;

Sixth step: withdrawing;

The third step is known as one of the most important and most costly steps in the life cycle of the informational system (Arab Mazar Yazdi and et al., 2007).

The key and effective factors of success and unsuccessfulness in the establishment of informational systems

Up to now the researches about the execution of informational systems have shown there is not only one description of the success or failure. Therefore, there is not only one model is provided for success of systems by researchers, but rather a lot of models and factors have been concerned in researches. Some researchers have suggested factors such as user participation, support and

commitment of senior management as a successful and failure factors of informational systems (Lavoden and Lavoden, 2002). In general and based on existing literature most researchers have noticed to the following items as effective factors in implementation.

1- Participation and user influence in the implementation process Participation and user influence on the design and implementing of informational systems has many positive results. Firstly, when users are profoundly involvement in systems design, they have enough opportunities to form the system in accordance with the priorities and their own work needs and provide more opportunities for output of system. Secondly, they are more induced to have a positive response toward system because they are directly involved in the changing process (Lavoden and Lavoden, 2002). If intervention of applying process is to establish the correct form of system, user is encouraged to accept the system (Boockholdt,1999). But there are also some disadvantages in design applied participation of system which includes as follow (Canal et al., 1997):

1) problems of making the system understandable for user 2) Potential delays is created due to traffic between users and designers 3) Possibility of poor design due to competition of users' groups in participation

If the ideas of individuals are not accepted by the group it may cause hesitate in user to participate and may not participate in the design of future systems.

2- The split between user needs and views of system designers:

Relations between consultants and customers has traditionally been one the problematic fields related to efforts in order to execute informational systems, users and experts of informational systems have different fields of intellectual, different interests and priorities and this matter is presented as a communication distance of designer user. Experts of informational systems, for example, tend to completely technical issues in

order to solve the problems through it. They are looking for technical complex advanced solutions in which hardware and software efficiency is preferred to solve organizational problems. Oftentimes the tendencies of two groups too strange to understand each other and it seem they are talking with two different languages. If intellectual differences between users and technical people are high the risk of system failure is high. In such situation users cease implementation process. Participation in implementation activities is very time-intensified and they may be separated from their everyday tasks and executive responsibilities because they do not understand what the technical persons say. Final users reach to the conclusion that to leave the whole project only in hands of informational experts. Not surprising if many systems fail to respond to organizational needs and this failure is only when technical issues are respected.

3- Support and commitment of senior management:

If project have the supporting informational systems and management commitment at various levels, thereby this process is positively seen in views of final users and technical individuals of informational systems and their employees. Management supporting also ensures that there will be enough budgets and resources for the successful implementation of the system, moreover; changes in work habits and processes and organizational changes highly dependent on the support of senior management of organization (Lavoden and Lavoden, 2002). The value of different parts of organization must be shown to all managers and supervisors by new system designers although, managers supporting is sometimes destructive. Sometimes a project is too supported by managers and they use many resources for systematic development which has been failed or should have not established at the beginning (Spathis and Constantinhdes, 2004).

4- Levels of complexity and risk appetite in implementation:

If the process of creating system set correctly in its risk group, risk levels may already be predictable and strategies may be taken to prevent the high risk. Systems are very different in sizes, and in their technical and organizational components of complexity levels. Some of developing systems projects has higher risks possibility of failure or delays in project implementation because they involve much higher levels of risk than similar systems (Lavoden and Lavoden, 2002).

Experience of developed countries shows that establishing and applying a complete and comprehensive management information system can cause to improve the functioning of the organization and increases managers might in governing the affairs of organizations. A completed and comprehensive management information system as an information system that can help managers in decision making has not been yet established. In spite of the high benefits of management information systems in the world that has been proven and abundant experiences of success in this system in increasing productivity and good use of resources and necessity for establishing and using management information system not as a competitive advantage, but rather as a vital affair for organization, in organizations and companies especially governmental organizations. A complete and comprehensive management information system has not been yet established as an information system that can help managers in decision-making. The main reason for this can be seen as obstacles in the way of the establishment and implementation of management information systems (Hassan Zadeh et al., 2014). Therefore, it is essential analyzing the reasons for failure of management information systems in order to identify barriers and take necessary measures to carry out preventive measures in order to overcome obstacles or to reduce its impact. In other hand, studies show that failure to apply information technology is contingent. In other words; this failure is a function of the conditions of using information technology

(Mehdi Zadeh, 2010). Obstacles to the establishment and implementation of management information system can be different at various environment and fields. Researches show that managerial factors, technical factors, structural factors, environmental factors, educational factors, economical factors, personal factors, cultural factors and changing management factors, are considered as inhibiting factors of management information systems. Given to the theoretical basis of research, the following conceptual model is concerned for present research:

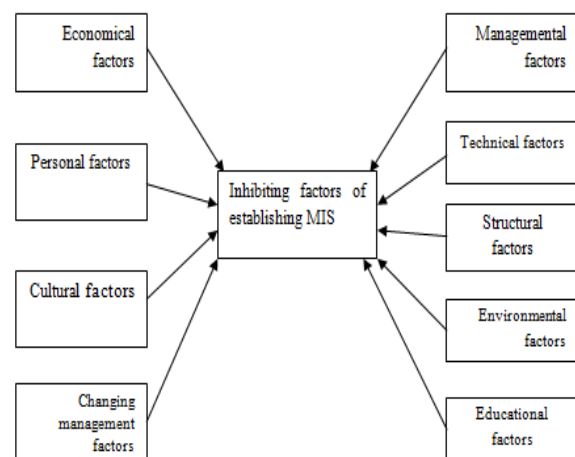


Figure 1: Conceptual Model

Hypotheses

The main hypothesis:

Examining the effect of independent variables on nonestablishment of information system.

Subhypotheses:

- Managerial factors are related to nonestablishment of management information system.
- Technical factors are related to nonestablishment of management information system.
- Structural factors are related to nonestablishment of management information system.
- Environmental factors are related to nonestablishment of management information system.

- Educational factors are related to nonestablishment of management information system.
- Economical factors are related to nonestablishment of management information system.
- Personal factors are related to nonestablishment of management information system.
- Cultural factors are related to nonestablishment of management information system.
- Changing management factors are related to nonestablishment of management information system.

Research method

The present research is a kind of an applied research in perspective of target and from the way of obtaining data is nonexperimental which has surveyable nature and from data analysis way is cross-correlation. Statistical population is all of managers and supervisors of social security insurance of Kerman province, according to obtained statistics (2014), the numbers of employees are 120 people. In this regard, by using Cochran formula a sample size was obtained 91 persons in this study, samples were selected by using random sampling method. In analytical part of the study, hypotheses were examined using Pearson correlation test. Finally linear regression was used in the analytical part.

Data analysis

Given to the normality of research variables, Pearson correlation test was used to determine the relationship between independent variables with the dependent variable (nonestablishment of management information system) which the results are presented below (Table1).

Table 1: Normality test of research variables.

Level of significance	z	variable
Managerial factors	1.96	0.130
Technical factors	2.54	0.096
Structural factors	3.37	0.231
Environmental factors	2.37	0.421
Educational factors	2.16	0.087
Economical factors	1.41	0.328
Personal factors	2.14	0.08

Cultural factors	3.36	0.312
Management factors	1.80	0.21

The first hypothesis: Managerial factors are related to nonestablishment of management information system.

Davis patterning (1971) was used to describe the correlation between variables. Based on this model the correlation level can be described as follows (Karimi et al., 2012):

Partial correlation= 0/01–0/09

Low correlation= 0/1– 0/29

Moderate correlation=0/3– 0/49

High correlation=0/5– 0/69

Very high correlation=0/7– 0/99

1– Perfect correlation

Managerial factors relation with nonestablishment of management information system is not significant, as is shown in table (2), then there is no relationship between these two variables (p=0/661 and r= –0/031) thus the first hypothesis of this study should be rejected that is based on significant relationship between managerial factors with nonestablishment of management information system.

Table (2): correlation results

Description of correlation	level of significance (p)	correlation coefficient (r)	variable
insignificance	0.661	^{ns} -0.031	managerial factors

** : significance at level 1% * : significance at level 5 %, ns: insignificance

Second hypothesis: Technical factors are related to nonestablishment of management information system.

As it is shown in table (3), relation of technical factors with nonestablishment of management information system is not significant, then there is no relation between these two variables (p=0/397 and r=–0/059). Thus, this hypothesis should be rejected like the second hypothesis of this research which is based on significant relationship between technical factors with nonestablishment of management information system.

Table 3: Correlation Results

Description of correlation	level of significance (p)	correlation coefficient (r)	variable
insignificance	0.397	^{ns} -0.059	technical factors

ns: insignificance resource: research findings, **: significance at level 1% *: significance at level 5 %,

Third hypothesis: structural factors are related to nonestablishment of management information system.

As it is shown in table (4), the relation of structural factors with nonestablishment of management information system is positive and significance at level %1 and their correlation is described low (p=0/006 and r=0/192). Thus this hypothesis is confirmed which is based on relationship between structural factors with nonestablishment of management information system.

Table 5: Correlation Results

Description of correlation	level of significance (p)	correlation coefficient (r)	variable
low	0.007	**0.189	Environmental factors

Resource: research findings, **: significance at level 1% *: significance at level 5 %, ns: insignificance

Fifth hypothesis: Educational factors are related to nonestablishment of management information system.

As it is shown in table (6), the relation of educational factors withnonestablishment of management information system is positive and significance at level %1 and their correlation is described low (p=0/001 and r=0/235). Thus this hypothesis is confirmed which is based on relationship between educational factors with nonestablishment of management information system.

Table 6: Correlation Results

Description of correlation	level of significance (p)	correlation coefficient (r)	variable
low	0.001	**0.235	Educational factors

Resource: research findings, **: significance at level 1% *: significance at level 5 %, ns: insignificance

Sixth hypothesis: Economical factors are related to nonestablishment of management information system.

As it is shown in table (7), the relation of economical factors withnonestablishment of management information system is positive and significance at level %1 and their correlation is described low (p=0/004 and r=0/168). Thus this hypothesis is confirmed which is based on relationship between economical factors with nonestablishment of management information system.

Table 7: Correlation Results

Table 4: Correlation Results

Description of correlation	level of significance (p)	correlation coefficient (r)	variable
low	0.006	**0.192	structural factors

Resource: research findings, **: significance at level 1% *: significance at level 5 %, ns: insignificance

Forth hypothesis: Environmental factors are related to nonestablishment of management information system.

As it is shown in table (5), the relation of environmental factors withnonestablishment of management information system is positive and significance at level %1 and their correlation is described low (p=0/007 and r=0/189). Thus this hypothesis is confirmed which is based on relationship between environmental factors with nonestablishment of management information system.

Description of correlation	level of significance (p)	correlation coefficient (r)	variable
low	0.004	**0.168	Economical factors

Resource: research findings, **: significance at level 1% *: significance at level 5 %, ns: insignificance

Seventh hypothesis: personal factors are related to nonestablishment of management information system.

As it is shown in table (8), the relation of personal factors with nonestablishment of management information system is positive and significance at level %1 and their correlation is described low ($p=0/002$ and $r=0/230$). Thus this hypothesis is confirmed which is based on relationship between personal factors with nonestablishment of management information system.

Table 8: Correlation Results

Description of correlation	level of significance (p)	correlation coefficient (r)	variable
low	0.002	**0.230	personal factors

Resource: research findings, **: significance at level 1% *: significance at level 5 %, ns: insignificance

Eighth hypothesis: cultural factors are related to nonestablishment of management information system.

As it is shown in table (9), relation of cultural factors with nonestablishment of management information system is not significant, then there is no relation between these two variables ($p=0/412$ and $r=-0/049$). Thus, this hypothesis is rejected which is based on significant relationship between cultural factors with nonestablishment of management information system.

Table 9: Correlation Results

Description of correlation	level of significance (p)	correlation coefficient (r)	variable
insignificance	0.412	^{ns} -0.049	cultural factors

Resource: research findings, **: significance at level 1% *: significance at level 5 %, ns: insignificance

Ninth hypothesis: Changing management factors are related to nonestablishment of management information system.

As it is shown in table (10), relation of changing management factors with nonestablishment of management information system is not significant, then there is no relation between these two variables ($p=0/391$ and $r=-0/035$). Thus, this hypothesis is also rejected which is based on significant relationship between changing management factors with nonestablishment of management information system.

Table 10: Correlation Results

Description of correlation	level of significance (p)	correlation coefficient (r)	variable
insignificance	0.391	^{ns} -0.035	changing management factors

Resource: research findings, **: significance at level 1% *: significance at level 5 %, ns: insignificance

The main hypothesis: examination the effect of independent variables on nonestablishment of information system

In order to explain affecting structures on nonestablishment of information system, multiple regression analysis is used in simultaneous (Enter) way. The information related to this analysis is shown at table (11). As it is shown in table (7) the independent variables are include: 1- managerial factors (X_1), 2- technical factors (X_2) 3- structural factors (X_3) 4- environmental factors (X_4) 5- educational factors (X_5) 6- economical factors (X_6) 7- personal factors (X_7) 8- cultural factors (X_8) 9- changing management factors (X_9)

Table 11: the results of multiple regression analysis

variable	P	T	Beta	B
constant number	0.000	17.67	-	2.895
managerial factors	0.147	-1.47	0.109	-0.054
technical factors	0.000	-3.56	0.276	-0.122
structural factors	0.027	0.168	0.168	0.091
environmental factors	0.14	1.48	0.038	0.056

educational factors	0.000	0.329	0.329	0.156
economical factors	0.12	1.123	0.158	0.096
personal factors	0.035	0.170	0.032	0.052
cultural factors	0.135	-0.41	0.105	-0.046
changing management factors				
F= 7.236;Sig= 0.000; R= 0.396; R ² = 0.157; R ² Adjust= 0.135				

The significance of Regression model is presented by amount of F which is calculated at level 99% (F=7.236 and sig=0.000). In this model, educational factors(X₅), economical factors(X₆), structural factors(X₃), environmental factors (X₄) and personal factors(X₇) were respectively variables had great share in changing rate of the dependent variable (nonestablishment of information system).

In order to provide an estimate, given to obtained information and significant the final model of multiple regressions in this study, nonestablishment of information system can be estimated by following equation:

$$Y=0.122 + 0.156X_5+ 0.096X_6 + 0.091X_3+ 0.056X_4 + 0.056X_7$$

Positive amounts of regression coefficient in this equation indicate that by increasing the independent variables rate such as educational factors, economical factors, structural factors, environmental factors and personal factors, the dependent variable is also increased. The results of table (11) also show the forecast variables, predicts 13/5 percent (R² Adjust =0.135) of fluctuating amount of criterion variable (nonestablishment of information system). On the other hand, examination the standardized regression coefficient (beta) indicates that the environmental factors variable has had a more effective share in predicting the dependent variable compared to other examined variables.

CONCLUSION

First subhypothesis

The results of research indicate that the relation between management factors with nonestablishment of management information system of social security of Kerman province is not significant. Therefore, changing in management factors does not provide change in

nonestablishment of management information system. Thus it can be said that this hypothesis is not confirmed.

Second subhypothesis

The results of research indicate that the relation between technical factors with nonestablishment of management information system of employees of social security of Kerman province is not significant. Therefore, changing in rate of technical factors does not provide change in nonestablishment of management information system. Thus it can be said that this hypothesis is not confirmed.

Third subhypothesis

The results of research indicated that there is a positive and significant relation between structural factors with nonestablishment of management information system of employees of social security organization of Kerman province. The correlation between structural factors with nonestablishment of information system was evaluated at low level. Therefore, by increasing structural factors, nonestablishment of information system is also increased and this hypothesis is confirmed.

Forth subhypothesis

The results of research indicated that there is a positive and significant relation between environmental factors with nonestablishment of management information system of social security organization of Kerman province. The correlation between environmental factors with nonestablishment of information system was evaluated at low level. Therefore, by increasing environmental factors, nonestablishment of information system is also increased and this hypothesis is confirmed.

Fifth subhypothesis

The results of research indicated that there is a positive and significant relation between

educational factors with nonestablishment of management information system of social security organization of Kerman province. The correlation between educational factors with nonestablishment of management information system was evaluated at low level. Therefore, by increasing educational factors, nonestablishment of information system is also increased and this hypothesis is confirmed.

Sixth subhypothesis

The results of research indicated that there is a positive and significant relation between economical factors with nonestablishment of management information system of social security organization of Kerman province. The correlation between economical factors with nonestablishment of management information system was evaluated at low level. Therefore, by increasing environmental factors, nonestablishment of information system is also increased and this hypothesis is confirmed.

Seventh subhypothesis

The results of research indicated that there is a positive and significant relation between personal factors with nonestablishment of management information system of social security organization of Kerman province. The correlation between personal factors with nonestablishment of management information system was evaluated at low level. Therefore, by increasing personal factors, nonestablishment of information system is also increased and this hypothesis is confirmed.

Eighth subhypothesis

The results of research indicate that the relation between cultural factors with nonestablishment of management information system of social security organization of Kerman province is not significant. Therefore, changing in cultural factors does not provide change in nonestablishment of management information system. Thus it can be said that this hypothesis is not confirmed.

Ninth subhypothesis

The results of research indicate that the relation between changing management factors with

nonestablishment of management information system of social security organization of Kerman province is not significant. Therefore, changing in changing management factors does not provide change in nonestablishment of management information system. Thus it can be said that this hypothesis is not confirmed.

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